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大孢毛杯菌在中国的报道

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摘要 大孢毛杯菌 *Cookeina insititia* (Berk.et Curt.) Kuntze，属于肉杯菌科 Sarcoscyphaceae。采于四川重庆北碚。与云南产的印度毛杯菌 *C. indica* Pfister & Kausal，均属于热带和热温带成分的子囊菌。本文对二者作了形态学的比较，并讨论了华莱士线的分布关系。

关键词 大孢毛杯菌，新纪录

COOKEINA INSITITIA, A NEW DISCOMYCETES FROM CHINA

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Abstract The first collection in Southern Sichuan of this fungus, mainly known over the insular margin of S. E. Asia and western Pacific.

Key words *Cookeina insititia,* New recored

Cookeina is a Discomycetes genus belonging to the Sarcoscyphaceae family. Its characteristics are medium sized apothecia (about one centimeter in diameter), distinctly stipitate, deeply concave, with light or bright colours. The asci, simultaneously ripening, are cylindrical, suddenly contracted below, not amyloid. Ascospores are more or less fusiforms, hyalines, smooth or striate.

Some species are sometimes segregated in the genus *Boedjnopeziza* Ito & Imai (Korf, 1973) on account of a gelatinous layer in the excipulum.

Considered in its widest sense, *Cookeina* includes six species confined to tropical and hot temperate regions of both Old and New World. Until today, only one species was known from China, that is *C. indica* Pfister & Kausal, recently discovered in Southern Yunnan (Yang, 1990).

During a mycological survey in the southeastern part of Sichuan, organized by the colleagues from the South West Agricultural University (Bei Pei), we collected at two different times a second species, *C. insititia* (Berk. & Curt.) = *Boedjnopeziza insititia* (Berk. & Curt.) Ito & Imai. It was growing on small wood debris, in very deep gullies, under a damp subtropical vegetation, near Toudaho, at an elevation of about 1 000 m, in the Simian Shan.

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The species is well characterized with its urn-shaped apothecia, 6～15 mm high and 6～8 mm in diameter, with pedicell as long as 6 mm. The cup margin is at first strongly recurved in side and still slighty curved at maturity. The colour is pinky cream, nearly the same inside and outside.

The third upper part of the apothecia is covered with long hairs (up to 2 mm long) more and more crowded towards the margin. So younger apothecia are nearly closed by the invagination of the margin and the felted hairs. These hairs are set up by several hyphal tufts arising independently from the cup surface and then joining in one bundle.

Asci longly cylindrical, 400～450 μm × 12～15 μm are abruptly tapering below and connected laterally to a thin hypha. Ascospores are uniseriate, hyaline, fusoids and slightly curved, 40～48 μm long and 7～9 μm in diameter, and the wall is smooth.

Compared with the other Chinese known species, *C. insititia* is easy to distinguish on the basis of its hairy apothecia (without hairs in *C. indica*) and smooth ascospores (ridged in the other species).

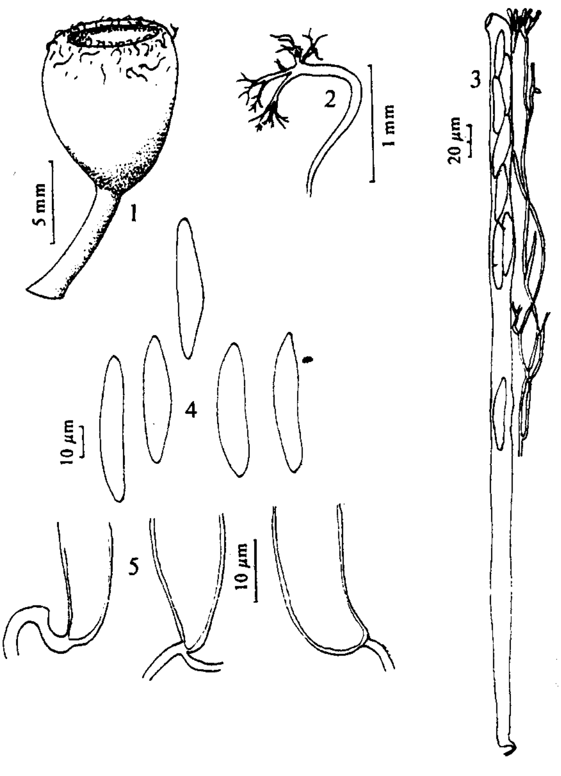

Fig.1 *Cookeina insititia:* 1. A mature apothecia. 2. Hair on apothecia surface. 3. Ascus and paraphyses. 4. Ascospores. 5. Bases of asci.

The distribution of this species as it was known till now was essentially insular, restricted to the Southern border of South and East Asia and tropical islands of the Pacific. The area is spreading from South India towards Northeast into the Bonin Island (or Ogasawara Gunto), and towards Southeast to Samoa Islands through Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Philippines and Salomon Islands (Pfister, 1977; Ecblad, 1968; Rifai, 1968; Denison, 1967). This new finding allows to think that in fact this fungus is also, very likely, existing on a wide continental area from South India to South China. Indeed, since its discovery in Sichuan, it has also been recorded from Thailand (Soytong, 1994).

It is interesting to point out that from Zang (1992) there are some other Chinese fungi which present a very similar distribution such as *Clarkeinda trachodes* or *Austroboletus thibetanus.* And mainly as the second, *Cookeina insititia* crosses over the Wallace line and reaches the islands of tropical Pacific.

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